

During the last seven months of the present year 73,833 immigrants were entered at New York, falling off of 103,650 compared with the corresponding period of 1873.

The chief of police of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation stating that the police force any claim to the whole or part of the twenty thousand dollars reward, offered by the Mayor for information that will lead to the capture and conviction of the abductors of Charles Boiss. The chief invites communications, otherwise from persons who may have been in contact with the abductors, to be sent to the chief of police.

A Washington dispatch states as the reason why the secretary of the treasury limited the call for twenty-two bonds to twenty-five millions, that the call for the first installment, but subsequent calls are likely to bring in well executed counterfeit \$-50 bonds known to have been extensively sold in Europe, and is supposed to be subject to all received to the closest scrutiny.

WEST.

Omaha reports 72 cases of Japan's leprosy.

St. Louis wants another big bridge down the river.

San Francisco, Cal., has been visited by the California Pacific road for seven months.

Gen. Howard has left Washington for Oregon to take command of the department recently under him.

The auditor of Illinois pronounces the Atlantic and Pacific railroads insolvent.

Ohio counties have been visited by the cholera epidemic.

Chicago reports a case of cholera in a child.

The executive committee of the state grange has issued an address to the grangers of Wisconsin.

There has been a terrible fire on the coast of Scotland. Hundreds of fishing-boats are lost, and it is feared many of them are over.

There is a rumor about that Germany is negotiating with the United States for the purchase of the town of Santa, in the province of Santa, proposing to make it a second Gibraltar.

The trial of ten young men and women for the murder of a girl, a case of arson, is proceeding before the circuit court of the United States.

Bayonet attacks at the coast have been reported. It is also said that 5,000 other riders, destined for the coast, have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

A London letter says there are ugly rumors buzzing about the military service of the United States.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

HICKMAN, FULTON CO., KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

VOL. X. NO. 32.

AUGUST LILIES.

Holding a Lily in his hand,
For Death's command.

What time the white day lilies first
Blossomed in the garden,
And from the garden's heart
Came the first of the garden's heart.

When spring came from the garden's heart,
And from the garden's heart
Came the first of the garden's heart.

And from the garden's heart
Came the first of the garden's heart.

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FOREIGN.

The order for the British Mediterranean squadron to the coast of Spain has been countermanded.

The investigation into the assassination of the late President Lincoln is proceeding.

The Pacific mail steamer, Guatemala, recently arrived at the harbor of San Francisco.

There has been a terrible fire on the coast of Scotland. Hundreds of fishing-boats are lost, and it is feared many of them are over.

There is a rumor about that Germany is negotiating with the United States for the purchase of the town of Santa, in the province of Santa, proposing to make it a second Gibraltar.

The trial of ten young men and women for the murder of a girl, a case of arson, is proceeding before the circuit court of the United States.

Bayonet attacks at the coast have been reported. It is also said that 5,000 other riders, destined for the coast, have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

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CURIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC.

The danger of using chloroform to alleviate the pain in case of headache or toothache, is often shown, as shown by a sad accident occurring in Louisville. A young girl, suffering from headache, became so affected by chloroform as to be unable to remove the bottle lying on her breast.

A novel use of the telegraph is soon to be put into operation in New York. The contractors in the city are to be telegraphically connected with the offices of the leading lawyers, and in this manner the state of the calendar and the progress of the law can be ascertained by the lawyers, and the latter summoned when wanted. The telegraph in this respect promises to be quite as useful as it is in the stock exchange or in business circles.

HOOSAC TUNNEL.—In the central section of the Hoosac Tunnel the bench has all been removed and fifty workmen discharged. In the east end section 2,500 feet of twelve-inch Scotch drain pipe has been laid and covered. The excavation has been made for brick will be commenced this week. All cross ties needed between the east and west points of the tunnel have been laid and it is believed that the track will be laid in the middle of August.

The French Bishop of Canton has just sent to the Jardin d'Acclimation, a plant named *Chrysanthemum*, which color three times a day. It is spoken of as another wonderful evidence of Chinese art in leading nature to produce a new variety of plant. It is not remarkable that a floral freak of Southern Australia, a beautiful flower, similar to the *Chrysanthemum*, is now being raised in the city of Canton.

A correspondent of Land and Water calls attention to the singular prevalence of blindness in salmon in the York River, which flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Gaspe, the extreme eastward point of Canada proper. In some instances fish have been taken that are totally blind, both eyes being covered with a hard, opaque scale, while in others one eye only is thus affected, again, some have their eyes apparently closing. So complete is the blindness that a man may drop down a back canoe right over the fish, and chip him out with a gaff. The York River is very crooked, and the salmon stream, and it is now a frequent occurrence to observe a large fish lying in the stream, and the fisherman, who is in the boat, seldom in the strong water, day after day, and never stirring, though a fly be passed over and under his nose. The number of fish which are thus affected this plan to our friends.

Manners in Iceland. —Manners are simple in Iceland, as in all the Scandinavian countries; and all the simpler because there are no social distinctions. The people are all free, and the only distinction is that of wealth. The poor are not ashamed to be poor, and the rich are not ashamed to be rich.

THAT CROWS AND OTHER SPECIES OF BIRDS have little fear of man when he is unarmed is a familiar fact, and suggests that they fear the human hand, and not the human face. In Scotland, where shooting was prohibited on Sunday, crows and rooks were seen in the ruins of old buildings without concern. Singularly enough, the same thing was observed in the case of the wild geese when traveling in the wilderness of Moab, where the gun of the hunter was in vain. The geese were struck with the sagacity which all the wild animals show in the matter of firearms. Little familiar as they can be with them here, as it was Sunday, we strolled or strolled among the ruins without our fowling pieces, and were consequently objects of indifference to the geese, and looked at us a dozen times among the stone-heaps, and just walked away, almost as if we were not there. The Sakre falcon sat calmly on his favorite perch, and allowed us to approach him until we were within a few feet of him. He looked at us with eagle eyes, and gave us a look of contempt for unarmed Europeans.

GOOD BEEF CHEAPER THAN POOR.—In market quotations of our western towns, we find considerable mention of like this: Good shipping steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butchers' stock, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Now why is it that the good beef is so much cheaper than the poor? The answer is, that the above indicate that the poor beef is the cheapest. But this is not true. A well-fed animal, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. of small bones, will give us more edible meat for the same money at \$5.00 per hundred, than a thin, coarse-boned animal, weighing from 900 to 1,100 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per 100. This was illustrated not long since by a farmer who sold into the management of one of our western state prisons. It was charged that the prisoners had better beef than the people of the State. The farmer intended did not deny, for he said his purpose had always been to buy the best cattle in the market, and he intended that he actually demonstrated by the accounts and figures carefully kept of purchases and sales, and weights, etc., that he saved money to the State by the practice—Live Stock Journal.

An eminent German surgeon, Dr. Kneuter, has been conducting a series of experiments on the action of bullets in the head, and has derived some important results. In the first place, he has proved the commonly accepted medical dogma, "that gunshot wounds are more extensive than they appear to be in the flesh, and that the force of the bullet is not confined to the wound, but is communicated to the surrounding tissues." He has also shown that the bullet is not deflected by the skull, but that it passes straight through, and that the wound is not closed by the contraction of the muscles, but that it remains open, and that the wound is not healed by the formation of a scab, but that it is healed by the growth of new tissue.

Preserving Butter. —Only a few families know how to keep fresh butter sweet and finely flavored for any length of time, whether they make or purchase it. Hence with such there is a necessity of speedy consumption, and the character of the butter is being similar in living and dead animals with all the armed tried by him, including the character of the rifle, with a single ball, the needle-gun, and the modern rifle. The modern rifle is a very powerful weapon, and it is not surprising that it is being used in the most effective manner. The modern rifle is a very powerful weapon, and it is not surprising that it is being used in the most effective manner. The modern rifle is a very powerful weapon, and it is not surprising that it is being used in the most effective manner.

The process of canning lobsters at Mount Desert is thus described: "The factory at South-west Harbor, Mount Desert, where rumbling at full capacity, turn up 25,000 cans of lobsters every fifty hands. Until within a short time plenty of lobsters have been taken about the harbor, but now snails are used, which are canned and preserved in various parts. The price paid at this time is about \$1 per hundred. The snails bring in 10,000 or 12,000 pounds a time. The vessels are built with two decks, with perforated bottoms, so that the fish are preserved alive and fresh in their native element. Upon the arrival of the snails the lobsters are dumped upon the wharf in big piles. They present a curious appearance, be-

BOTH SIDES.

A man in his carriage was going along. A lady drove by him in a carriage. He saw her, and she saw him. He was a man, and she was a woman. He was a man, and she was a woman.

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife, "One thing I would like to know, and that is, what is the name of the woman who is driving that carriage?" "What name?" "The name of the woman who is driving that carriage?" "What name?" "The name of the woman who is driving that carriage?"

Boiled Corn for Poultry.—In the breeding of poultry as in all other pursuits, a little care and forethought invariably return an "apparently disproportionate" result. In the rearing of poultry, the care of the corn is of great importance. The corn should be well soaked in water, and then boiled in a large pot of water. The corn should be well soaked in water, and then boiled in a large pot of water.

A Thrilling Reminiscence of Black Gulch. —It was on a day in the month of May, twelve years ago, that I was in the vicinity of a small lake which lies between Bayonet Point and Black Gulch, about four miles north of the town of Houma. Knowing of an alligator's nest, situated upon a floating island near the border of the lake, I went to the place to see it. The alligator was a large one, and it was very tame. It was a large one, and it was very tame.

After a few moments' consultation among themselves, the miners granted his request, and he was lifted from the ground. He was then taken to the mine, and he was shown the workings of the mine. He was then taken to the mine, and he was shown the workings of the mine. He was then taken to the mine, and he was shown the workings of the mine.

Manners in Iceland. —Manners are simple in Iceland, as in all the Scandinavian countries; and all the simpler because there are no social distinctions. The people are all free, and the only distinction is that of wealth. The poor are not ashamed to be poor, and the rich are not ashamed to be rich.

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GOOD BEEF CHEAPER THAN POOR.—In market quotations of our western towns, we find considerable mention of like this: Good shipping steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butchers' stock, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Now why is it that the good beef is so much cheaper than the poor? The answer is, that the above indicate that the poor beef is the cheapest. But this is not true. A well-fed animal, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. of small bones, will give us more edible meat for the same money at \$5.00 per hundred, than a thin, coarse-boned animal, weighing from 900 to 1,100 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per 100.

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Black Gulch.

He was dressed in a colonial uniform. We knew each other directly. Embracing me in the genuine Mexican style, he said, "I am glad to see you. I am glad to see you."

A correspondent of the New Orleans Weekly Times writes an account of an adventure of two gentlemen who recently had occasion to cross in a canoe the small lake which lies between Bayonet Point and Black Gulch, about four miles north of the town of Houma. Knowing of an alligator's nest, situated upon a floating island near the border of the lake, I went to the place to see it.

After a few moments' consultation among themselves, the miners granted his request, and he was lifted from the ground. He was then taken to the mine, and he was shown the workings of the mine. He was then taken to the mine, and he was shown the workings of the mine.

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